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COUNTRY Rumania **CONFIDENTIAL** REPORT NO. [REDACTED] 25X1
 TOPIC 1. Soviet and Rumanian Troops in Braila, Tulcea, Giurgiu, Turnul Severin and Orsova
2. Rumanian Troops in Suceava, Vatradoanei and Carlibaba 25X1
 EVALUATION [REDACTED] PLACE OBTAINED [REDACTED]
 DATE OF CONTENT prior to early October 1951
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 REMARKS [REDACTED]

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SOURCE

Braila.

1. In mid-July 1951, two barracks installations were observed in the southern edge of Braila (R 55/Z 13), on both sides of the road leading to Viziru and west of a cement plant on the bank of the Danube River. The eastern installation quartered a Rumanian unit and the western installation quartered a Soviet unit. Numerous motor vehicles were parked in a woods west of the Soviet-occupied installation.
2. Two barracks installations occupied by Rumanians were located east of the city park in the center of the city. The southern installation quartered an infantry unit and the northern installation quartered an artillery unit. In mid-July 1951, a horse-drawn artillery unit was observed marching into the artillery barracks. The guns, estimated at 120-mm to 150-mm, were drawn by six horses. A Soviet-occupied building, in which Soviet civilians were also seen, was located directly southwest of the city park. Source referred to this building as an officers' mess.
3. There were other Soviet-occupied two-story billets, whose exact location was not known, near the Danube River, northwest of the wharves. Young soldiers with close-cropped hair were observed in the barracks area. They carried rifles and submachine guns with drum magazines.

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Giurgiu.

4. Soviet soldiers wearing red service color were frequently observed entering the city of Giurgiu (R 43/44/H 58) between the fall of 1950 and July 1951. The location of their billets was not known. In early July 1951, three Rumanian companies wearing green service color were observed marching through the city area. They carried rifles, submachine guns and light machine guns with plate-shaped magazines (Tellermagazinen).

Turnul Severin.

5. While visiting Turnul Severin (R 23/24/E 98) in July 1951, source observed Soviet soldiers, wearing red service color, on the streets in the city.

Braila.

6. In the first half of 1951, source observed a former Rumanian infantry barracks in the southern edge of the city, on the west side of the highway to Viziru (R 55/Y 90). According to Rumanian civilians, the installation quartered a Soviet unit. The barracks installation on the east side of the same street, which formerly quartered Rumanian bridge construction troops, was occupied by a Rumanian unit.
7. Soviet units were observed in the Rumanian Artillery Barracks, consisting of a U-shaped brick building, located on Victoria Street, east of the main railroad station; in the old Rumanian Cavalry Barracks, southwest of the port; and in the former building of the Agricultural Administration on Stalin Street, formerly Calarasilor Street.
8. According to civilians, barracks installations constructed after the war in the suburb of Braila, north of the city, were also occupied by Soviet units.
9. In the summer of 1951, source observed tanks with long-barreled guns coming from the direction of Braila, proceeding through the center of the city of Braila, and continuing toward the southwest, on Stalin Street. Source did not know whether the tank crews were Soviet or Rumanian.

Tulcea.

10. Prior to late 1947, numerous Soviet units were stationed at Tulcea (R 33/Z 82). These units moved to unidentified destinations in 1948 and 1949. Prior to July 1951, Soviet officers and soldiers, who were billeted in private houses, were only occasionally observed in the city area. It was common knowledge among the local people that a barracks installation outside the city was occupied by a Rumanian infantry unit. Rumanian Militia, wearing gray blue uniforms with red cap bands, were also stationed at the post.

Suceava.

11. In August 1951, source observed an old Rumanian barracks installation at 25, Alexandrie Street, on the north side of the street, in the center of the city of Old Suceava (47°33'N/26°15'E). It was generally known that the installation quartered a Rumanian infantry unit. In September 1951, soldiers were seen throwing hand grenades on the slope of the castle hill located in the western edge of the city, southwest of the Rumanian barracks installation.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~Vatra Dornei.

12. Prior to late 1949, no units were stationed at the health resort of Vatra Dornei (47°21'N/25°22'E). In early 1950, private houses in the city were vacated and were occupied by a Rumanian unit. Simultaneously, small detachments also occupied the neighboring towns. In the summer of 1950, troops who had arrived by train from the direction of Jacobeni (47°27'N/25°18'E), were observed detraining at the railroad station. From then until July 1951, the strength of the troops remained at about 400 men. The officers wore visor-type service caps with light-blue, green or red bands and khaki uniforms. The EN wore garrison caps with red Soviet-star emblems. The only weapons observed were rifles and submachine guns with drum and box magazines. The troops had a limited number of passenger cars and trucks. During the summer months, detachments of different strengths marched to the surrounding mountains daily. They carried entrenching tools in addition to the above mentioned weapons. In winter, the troops were seen skiing towards the mountains every day.

Carlibaba.

13. In the summer of 1950, source saw a small Rumanian unit in Carlibaba (47°35'N/25°03'E). The soldiers wore the same uniform as the troops in Vatra Dornei. By July 1951, two electric lines were laid by this unit. One line led to a mountain peak near Stanisoara (47°32'N/25°06'E) and the other to a mountain near Pluturica (47°36'N/25°06'E). According to local residents, another line was laid to a mountain peak near Tapul (37°30'N/25°05'E). The line, which consisted of two thin copper wires, was supported by porcelain insulators fixed to wooden poles.

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